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A History of the Community College IN Cowley County

ALLAN MAAG



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HISTORY OF THE COWLEY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

1922 - 1980

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Compiled by: Allan Maag

Faculty Member From 1946-1969
Resident of Arkansas City since 1929

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Arkansas City, Kansas

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PREFACE

Mankind has an innate desire to leave a mark of some type to indicate trends in his movements, directives to his actions, and a summary of his profits and losses. Somehow it seems to stabilize a sense of being, and a projection of values to posterity. Thus it has been for the men and women who have invested their lives and interests to the junior college movement in Cowley County from 1922 to 1980. I hereby submit a record of these dedicated people and simply call it a History of the Cowley County Community College.

The late Kurt R. Galle began such an undertaking in the latter days of his deanship of the college, and attempted to follow through in his retirement days until his death cut it short. Dr. Gwen Nelson, President of the College, had a strong feeling that the project should be completed before too many of those who had been associated closely with the institution answered the last roll call. I was flattered and pleased that he commissioned me to review, refurbish, and complete that which had been undertaken.

I am deeply grateful to Dr. Nelson for his faith in me to do the task and for his constant encouragement, and to his wife, Lu, for pats on the back when the going was sometimes rough. I am especially appreciative of Dean Bill Scott and Dean Tony Buffo for the valuable information relative to the operative processes that have occurred in the past fifteen years. I am indebted to the entire college staff for the friendly reception given me when I asked them for bits of information. To Ruth Gillock, who served as secretary to Dean Galle, Paul Johnson, and Wm. Scott, and is now administrative secretary, I am especially obligated for making material available, for checking the accuracy of historical data, and for the final proof reading and typing of this history. Audra Woolridge Stark, one of the first graduates of the college, provided me with pertinent information which added flavor to the early years of junior college life. To name all who had a part in the research would be endless. Finally, I am forever thankful to my wife, Geneva, for initial proof reading, correcting sentence structure and grammar, spelling, punctuation and style. Rightfully, this is the community's history of its college.

Respectfully

Allan E. Maag (1980)

The movement to create a level of learning between the traditional university and the public high school had its inception as early as 1852 at the University of Michigan. There it was deeply felt that there was a definite need for separating academic learning at the university level from the growing secondary public schools, but it was not until 1896 that the term "junior college" was applied to the movement. But it was 1902 before the first public junior college was established in Illinois. Fifteen years later, the 1917 Kansas Legislature enacted an enabling measure providing for a junior college program in Kansas. The act was permissive in nature, authorizing boards of education in first and second class cities or community high schools to extend courses of studies to include grades thirteen and fourteen. All offerings were to be under the supervision of the State Board of Education, and courses were to have the approval of the University of Kansas at Lawrence. Before any such school could be established, the issue would require a vote of the electorate. At the very outset many cities began procedures to make such schools a fact. Holton, Marysville, Garden City, Harper and Fort Scott were among the first to submit the junior college proposition to the voters and have it approved. However, only Garden City and Fort Scott had made junior colleges in Kansas a permanent institution prior to Arkansas City.

In the spring of 1922 an energetic group of high school seniors, hearing of the success of the movement elsewhere, began a crusade for a junior college in Arkansas City. John B. Hefflefinger, a former superintendent of schools who had entered business and at the time was Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, worked diligently with the students and the townsmen to bring the issue to a vote. In June and July of that year, the Arkansas City Daily Traveler carried many articles in support of the school. The Rotary Club strongly supported it as did the Retailers Association and many social groups and fraternal orders. The University of Kansas, too, had given an endorsement of this action. The Board of Education, comprised of Dr. E. F. Day, President; A. L. Newman, Vice President; Dr. Ione Clayton, Ralph Sowden, Dr. L. E. Brenz, William Stryker, Clerk; selected the primary election day on August 1, 1922, as the time for community approval. The outcome was an overwhelming success with 1,489 voters favoring the proposition and only 320 negative votes cast. The board of

education began immediate action, and by September of the same year a dean and staff of instructors had been named. The Arkansas City Junior College had come into being.

From a 1980 point of view let the reader of this history relive the events and sense the ecstasy of growth that has transpired over the years; let him meet the people who directed the events and made possible the growth; let him more fully appreciate the importance of the college movement to the area.

In tracing the course of events, attention is called to the two phases of the historical development. Phase one centers on the original intent and outgrowth as a local junior college in Arkansas City. Phase two emphasizes the widening outreach to the broader ramifications of community.

May there be a deepening sense of intent and purpose, a renewed dedication to extended action, a warm feeling of gratitude for the past, and a keener eye on the future.

1922 - 1965

Administrative and Academic Development and Expansion

John B. Hefflefinger, who had worked so diligently for the College issue, was named by the Board of Education as the dean of the new school. Along with the administrative duties, he taught history, psychology and Latin. Three other instructors rounded out the first teaching staff, which offered subject matter in three divisions of approved college work, namely English and literature, chemistry, mathematics, and Spanish.

On September 11, 1922, fifty-eight students enrolled for class work -- forty women and eighteen men. Two more students enrolled a short time later. Classes were held on the top floor of the newly completed \$200,000 senior high school building, which was being used for the first time. Two years later most of the classes were moved to the first floor, or basement as it was referred to at that time. The term B. U. or basement university was often used by many of the early students.

The 1923-24 year began with an entirely new staff. Mr. Hefflefinger had accepted the position of superintendent of Newton, Kansas, schools. Other faculty left for reasons of health and for further academic training. The new dean was Mr. E. Q. Brothers, who had special training in philosophy of the junior college movement. Mr. Brothers served as dean for the next seven years and added much strength to the college here and to education in general across the State. In 1924, he was named secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Association of Junior Colleges, which was created then to coordinate the work of the new type colleges in Kansas.

In the fall of 1923, a new division of college work was added -- that of social sciences. Mr. Oscar Renn was the head of the new department. Although he was at the College only a few years, he left an indelible mark on the institution through his teaching and his work with debate teams. Mr. Renn resigned to go into private law practice in Arkansas City. The present College Library is named as a memorial to Mr. Renn and his wife.

Two instructors, who began long teaching careers at that time, were the late Dan Stark, chemistry instructor for over forty years, and Miss Edith Joyce Davis, who served as part time director of women's physical education and dance for more than thirty years.

The College had its first graduating class of twenty-two members in 1924.

In the succeeding years more students enrolled, and divisions of the curriculum increased to eight, remaining at that number until the change over to Cowley County Community Junior College in 1965. While a copy of "The Pepper Box" in 1923 indicates night courses in millinery and dressmaking were quite popular for a time, the major growth in vocational courses did not begin to materialize in the regular curriculum until 1930 and thereafter, when courses in engineering drawing, home economics and accounting were introduced.

By 1930, enrollments leveled off to approximately 120 or more, and the turn over of staff members was less frequent. The economic depression of the 1930's was responsible for significant changes. Many students, who normally might have gone to state universities or private colleges, began enrolling in the junior college. Both freshman and sophomore classes more than doubled, but the staff was not increased in the same ratio. Classrooms designed for twenty-five to thirty students might have over thirty-five or forty students. Because of the prevailing economic conditions, the school administrators were reluctant to propose bonds for larger facilities.

In the dusty, depressed thirties, as they were journalistically called, there emerged among the so-called experts of the era a belief that the junior college of the future would consist of the last two years of high school and the first two of the traditional university. This was known as the 6-4-4 plan, as proposed by the Pasadena, California Junior College. In line with this belief, when E. Q. Brothers resigned in 1930, Mr. E. A. Funk, senior high school principal, was named dean of the college for the purpose of coordinating the work of the two existing schools, and Mr. Kurt Galle, social science instructor, was named assistant dean to handle the upper branches of learning. It was not too many years before this plan was entirely abandoned, even in Pasadena, and the two year college policy was permanently adopted here, as elsewhere.

Significant improvements, greatly enhancing the facilities for physical education and athletics, were the installation of lights at Curry Athletic Field and the construction of the Auditorium-Gymnasium, built in 1936. The \$180,000 building was constructed

as a W.P.A. (Works Progress Administration) project, which provided \$81,000 of the cost with the City of Arkansas City supplying the other \$99,000. The facility was later transferred from the City to the school district. A referendum of the people strongly voted to include the renovation of the old high school building, erected in 1890, but the federal agency refused matching assistance and the proposal had to be dropped. Classes remained large and facilities limited.

It is difficult to portray simply the effects of the "hard times" on the community and student life, but one co-ed in an economics class expressed it quite succinctly when asked how conditions affected her family -- "It seemed we just about lived on tomatoes and oatmeal". The N.Y.A. (National Youth Administration), which was a part of the New Deal Program, was instituted in Arkansas in 1933, and by 1937, as many as fifty-five students in the college were receiving aid from this program. With the advent of World War II, this aid program was discontinued. However, by 1942, a Navy Veterans Administration program became a part of the college program.

As a part of the expansion of the Chilocco Indian School, quite a number of students living on the Chilocco Campus were bused into the Arkansas City Junior College for a number of years.

World War II had quite an impact on all colleges and A.C.J.C. was no exception. Most all young men completing high school were immediately taken into the armed forces. Enrollments dropped significantly. There were many who thought the junior colleges should close, and some in Kansas were discontinued. The college in Arkansas City made adaptations to the existing conditions and continued to function on a severely altered basis through the war years. The number of full time students decreased drastically and women far outnumbered men. Job opportunities were plentiful and more and more students were carrying only one or two classes, resulting in very small graduating classes. The 1944 class consisted of eighteen women, who wore white caps and gowns as they might have done in an all girls school. The 1945 class had but nine graduates.

In spite of full time enrollments decreasing as they did, late afternoon and evening class enrollments increased considerably. Demands for various types of technical and vocational courses increased

greatly. Some federal programs helped increase the demands for such training preparatory to entering wartime industry. Classes in welding, blue print reading, sheet metal, advanced accounting, and aeronautics became very popular--especially when offered in late afternoon or evening sessions. There also was a decrease in the supply of qualified teachers, and to compensate, a renewed emphasis in teacher training developed for out of school youth, and married women were welcomed into teaching positions. Prior to the second World War, employment of married women as teachers was a rare thing. One of the results of the war was turning the tide in the employment of women, not only as teachers, but in many other walks of life where they had not shared many opportunities.

The instructional staff was extremely strong in the period from 1930 through the early sixties with people like Pauline B. Sleeth, Henrietta Courtright, J. Kelsey Day, Paul Johnson, Carl Holman, Lawrence Chaplin, Gaye Iden, Edith Joyce Davis, Allan Maag, Dan Stark, and Anne Hawley who had served from twenty to thirty-five years or more. A team of evaluators in 1959 particularly spoke favorably about the maturity and tenure of the college staff.

Soon after World War II new developments occurred. With the Federal Veterans aid programs, the college enrollment increased at a rapid rate. Many young men and some women, who had served in various branches of military service from two or more years, returned to continue their education. Being students of more maturity, both mentally and physically, their goals in life had become quite definite, and they had a most wholesome effect on the entire student body and the faculty. Again, more courses of a vocational nature were introduced, such as auto mechanics, carpentry, and distributive education. Radio Station KSOK went on the air for the first time in 1947 with a Sunday afternoon broadcast before a packed audience in the auditorium-gymnasium. Shortly thereafter a class in elementary radio broadcasting terms and techniques began, and for quite some time produced a weekly program. A number of those students later went into radio broadcasting as a career. Broadcasting of college games soon became an integral part of the athletic programs in particular, and an instant school contact agency for the community. More night classes and summer school sessions became an integral part of life in the college.

With the retirement of E. A. Funk, in 1945, as principal of the high school and dean of the college, Kurt R. Galle became dean of all college affairs until his retirement in 1963.

Under the tutelage of the new dean, who was quite alert to both the learning needs of the growing student body and the physical plant, effort was begun which instigated interest in fulfilling the dream of new and adequate facilities. Mr. C. E. St. John retired as superintendent of schools in 1947, and Dr. Jerry J. Vineyard was named to succeed him. Through his enthusiasm, along with student agitation and faculty promotion, the administration began action to solve these long standing problems. The date for a bond issue was set for April 1, 1947, for the purpose of erecting a building for enlarged academic and vocational facilities. The issue passed by a vote of 1942 to 982. The new structure was to be erected on property purchased by the board of education in 1946 and which had been the site of the historic Fifth Avenue Hotel, later called the Monroe Hotel. The building had been razed in 1944 and the lots used as a playground for the junior high school.

Ground breaking took place on December 12, 1950, and the college moved into the \$350,000 facility in the fall of 1952, with the exception of the library which remained in the senior high school until 1959, when it was moved to the College building. At last, after thirty-seven years, the college had its own reading resource center.

Board members and others instrumental in the negotiation and achievements of the new quarters for the junior college were: P. W. Allee, W. E. Burton, Guy Hutchinson, William C. Weston, Morris Wilkins, Robert Woods, George Gardner, Albert Newman, Ivan Upson, Claude R. Young, Ex-Superintendent of Schools, C. E. St. John, J. J. Vineyard, and K. R. Galle.

The Arkansas City Academy of Science, spearheaded by Doctors Carl Stensaas and George Meek, gave \$1,000 toward upgrading the library. This was augmented by the Junior Service League, the American Association of University Women, and many individuals. The Childer's Estate gave its private library collection to the college.

The college was fortunate in having an electric organ donated as a memorial to the Oldroyd family, who had had a prominent part in the

growth and development of Arkansas City over a long span of years. This was but one step in upgrading the music department. John Thomas was hired as the first organ instructor. He was succeeded the following year by Fostine Moncrief.

At the time the building space was acquired for the new academic building, the property adjacent to the land on the north (known as the Harrison Block) was purchased and utilized as a welding and auto mechanics shop.

Meanwhile the college staff was developing an awareness for a self-analysis. An intensive survey was made in 1947, and after much research, it was shown that earned credits were not in too much jeopardy. In only a few cases was the transfer of junior college credits denied, and that was usually due to a shift in the major studies at the senior colleges and graduate schools. The college staff undertook a self-evaluation of the purposes, facilities, strengths and weaknesses of the institution, and they completed the study by 1958. The following year an evaluating team from the University of Kansas, the State Department of Education, and two Kansas Junior Colleges, namely El Dorado and Coffeyville, spent one week on the campus observing the self-evaluation at work in the classrooms, student organizations, course outlines, faculty qualifications, administrative procedures, and the physical outlay of the college.

A comprehensive report of the committee pin-pointed the many aspects of the school. Many were highly commendable, others revealed some definite weaknesses. Soon after, steps were begun to correct these weaknesses. Staff reassignments were made, the library was enlarged and strengthened, and the hours of use extended. A strong effort was started toward achieving accreditation by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. This was not achieved until the era of C.C.C.J.C.

A community service rendered by the college in the late '50's and early '60's was hosting the Class B Music Festival for South Central Kansas. For six years hundreds of high school students got a flavor of the college through the experience. It proved to be an excellent public service.

When K. R. Galle retired as dean of the junior college in 1963,

Dr. Paul Johnson, who had recently earned his doctorate degree by an intensive study of "A Proposal for a System of Public Junior College for the State of Kansas", was named to succeed him. The following year Mr. Lloyd Shank became the new superintendent of schools, replacing Dr. J. J. Vineyard, who had retired. The philosophy and policies of the new superintendent and dean were in harmony with the new wave of the future for the college. To bring about some practical action toward North Central Association of Schools and Colleges accreditation, the service of Dr. C. O. Banta, from the junior college in Trinidad, Colorado, was employed in 1964. After spending several days on campus evaluating the many facets of the college, he submitted a report which lead to some positive action. He specifically recognized that athletics did not dominate the school as it does in some. He complimented the location of the school, the staff and its possibilities and capacity to achieve success, and admonished it to never let envy and jealousy develop.

At the time, the college was privileged to have on its staff four members who had been named as Master Teachers of Kansas by the Emporia State University. Those teachers were Gaye Iden, Henrietta Courtright, J. Kelsey Day, and K. R. Galle, who had been the college dean.

In 1960 the board of education of District 2, as it was then known, purchased the property to the north of the college building from the First Methodist Church. It was the site of the original church building and parsonage. The existing building was used for some time as a classroom for distributive education classes and as a storage for materials used by the carpentry class which utilized the vacant lots to the north for building houses.

Since enrollments reached an all time high with almost 600 day time students, it was quite evident something must be done to cope with the situation. It might be added here that a number of foreign students from Korea, Thailand, and the Middle East began enrolling in the college by 1954 and thereafter. Too, a larger number of Indian students, some from Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma, and some from North Carolina, began coming to the college.

The year 1965 was "decision time". The State Legislature of that year had provided measures for junior colleges to go on a county-wide basis, if approved by the electorate. November 9, 1965, was set as

the date for the referendum. By a rather close margin the decision was made to create a Cowley County Community Junior College. By the spring of 1966 the reorganization of the college was well under way.

Student Organizations and Activities 1922-1965

At the very beginning in 1922, every effort possible was made to create a new climate for the recently graduated seniors. Regular assemblies were held; a school song written by the chemistry instructor, Mr. Irwin, and set to music by his wife; a school paper was undertaken; two literary type clubs were organized, known as "The Peptomists" and "The Pepopaters"; the school colors of orange and black were selected, and some talk of naming any possible college teams "The Tigers" was discussed. The following year a young man, just out of the University of Missouri where he had played basketball on the first team, came to teach at the college, and the name "Tigers" was finally and firmly adopted.

With a larger enrollment the second year of operation, the student council was instituted, a YWCA -- soon to be followed by a YMCA -- and a French Club were started, a school paper "The Pepper Box" was printed, a school annual "The Pioneer" was published, and a glee club was organized. In addition, the first full length dramatic production made a hit with aid from the skillful people in the community. When a class of twenty-two was graduated in the Spring of 1924, it was felt that a real college atmosphere had become "fait accompli". A fact that was to be projected far into the future of the college.

A strong interest in forensics began under the direction of Oscar Renn, K. R. Galle, Pauline B. Sleeth, soon followed by J. D. Davis and Murrell Snyder. Names like George Stanly, George McMichael, Emory Day, Pauline Funk, Elsie Penfield, Donald Hickman, Woodrow Morris, Frederick Maier, Lillian Curtis, Edward Bowlby, Ray Sanderfur, Bill Blecha, Selby Funk, Anna Ruth Maus, Glen Montague, Douglas More, Norman Boehner, Edwin Brown, William Galle, George Sybrant, and many more appear as debaters, readers, orators, and extemporaneous speakers. In 1933, the Eta Chapter of Phi Rho Pi, a national forensic fraternity, was organized and A.C.J.C. teams competed in many state and national tournaments. In 1935, a team of five students went to Bristol, Virginia. Another team went to Virginia City, Minnesota, in 1939, and later teams participated in a regional meet in Excelsior Springs, Missouri and Norman, Oklahoma. Tiger teams were state champions in 1926, 1927, 1930, and 1939. With the coming of World War II and the

tremendous decline in enrollment, forensic activity became one of the casualties of war years.

Participation in musical events continued to grow. The college glee clubs shared their talents in the annual presentation of "The Messiah", which began in 1931 and continued until the war crisis. An orchestra started in 1936, and two years later the college had its first band. A new college song, with words by Lucille Plette Kelley and music by Archie San Romani, helped rally school spirit.

An event in the life of the students at the junior college, which has extended through its entire existence, is a formal or semi-formal affair known as the Spring Tigerama. The practice really began in the Spring of 1924 as a freshman reception for the sophomore students, and it soon became a custom, which for years consisted basically as a dress-up affair with a receiving line, refreshments, and repartee. Dancing was not allowed until 1937. The issue of dancing had been a matter of conjecture throughout the state for many years. When the new auditorium-gymnasium was available for much larger affairs, the student council with the backing of the entire student body decreed there would be a band and dancing available. For a considerable number of years, it had been the practice to invite not only seniors of the Arkansas City High School to the Tigerama, but also to invite the seniors of the area high schools. The affair allowed for much creativity in its planning theme each year.

Perhaps one of the most interesting side lights in the history of the college during the 1930's was the participation in the community-wide Halloween celebration, known as ARKALALAH which had its beginning in 1928. At first, the reigning queen, called ALALAH, was chosen from among any young lady in the city. When difficulties arose over the practice of selecting Queen Alalah, the responsibility was placed in the hands of the college staff, who decreed the queen must be a second year student with a good academic standing at the junior college. That policy began in 1946 and has continued into the life of Cowley County Community Junior College.

As has been stated before, the war years of the early forties curtailed most college life and organizations. As the academic life of the school recovered in the post war years, there was also a strong renewal of student centered action. Interest in forensics revived, and the Eta chapter of Phi Rho Pi was re-instated. There was a wide

spread participation in forensics throughout Kansas and Oklahoma. Through the versatility of Virginia Weisgerber, an English instructor and drama coach, and the work of Allan Maag, instructor in social science and speech, a long list of speech arts became a way of college life. Events in debate, extemporaneous speech, oratory, Bible reading, poetry reading, story telling, radio broadcasting, book reviewing, and one-act plays became popular. Students who made news in college life were Helen Leach, Bill Gemar, Royce Making, John Maier, James Austin, Jane DeVore, Helen Ramsey, Jack Pfisterer, Don Pringle, Lawrence Anglemeyer, Victor Barnes, Bill McDaniel, and Kindra Snively. They also went on many of the spring tours the college featured with the musical groups to many of the high schools in the area. The pressures of the fifties and other new forces in the life of students seemed to relegate forensics to the past and did not carry over too well into the new era of college functions.

One phase of college life, which began in 1923 and has continued through the years, was that of dramatic production. Pauline Sleeth, through her speech class, organized a Dinner Club in association with play production. Later the college was to recognize her outstanding work by creating the Pauline B. Sleeth Dramatics Award to students doing noteworthy work in theatrical productions.

With the rapid growth in business courses, the need to utilize the talents of business students was solved in 1961 by instituting the Delta Lambda Chapter of Phi Beta Lambda, a national business fraternity. Mary Wilson and Catharine Goehring were the leaders in this action. Business students participated in competitive events with posters, exhibits, and skills with the major colleges and universities in Kansas. The group achieved many honors for the school as well as for themselves. It has continued into the Cowley County phase of the college.

Another organization which grew out of the innovative school life of the fifties was the DECA (Distributive Education Clubs of America) organization in 1959, under the direction of Marie Ludwig. It has provided an outlet for student improvement in the areas of retail selling and business management. For a time it operated a coffee bar in the Tiger Den, and the proceeds provided a business scholarship. The big event of the school year was the annual employer-employee dinner, which the club sponsored. The club has remained a continuing

organization of the college to the present time.

The St. John Chapter of Future Teachers of America began in 1951, and by 1962 it was affiliated with the Kansas State Teachers Association, and was known in college circles as S.N.E.A. (Student National Education Association). Under the direction of Mary Margaret Williams the group promoted interest in the teaching profession. Through a gift from C. E. St. John, the organization provided a scholarship for prospective teachers.

In the course of forty-three years from 1922 to 1965, numerous channels of student expression beyond the classroom gave color and tone to the lives of many students. Some were on the scene but for a short time. Some groups worthy of mention were the Language Clubs, the Thespians, and the annual Christmas dinner held in the college auditorium for the entire student body and faculty. Each, undoubtedly, left some indelible mark on the lives of many students, who "had their day in the arena of college life."

Student Aid and Services

As early as 1924, the board of education began offering a limited number of scholarships to top ranking seniors in high school. The Fortnightly Club started a loan program in 1925, which has continued to the present time. For a while the Y.M.C.A. provided a loan fund for college students. During the depression years of the 1930's, the federal government set up several programs. The first was known as C.W.A. (Civil Works Administration). This was soon followed by C.S.E.A. (College Student Emergency Administration), and later the N.Y.A. (National Youth Administration). By 1937 this agency was giving assistance to more than fifty students.

It was not until the post war years that a number of scholarships ranging from \$50.00 to \$100.00 were made available by The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, The Kiwanis, Lions Club, Rotary Club, Credit Women's Club, and the National Secretaries Association. These were followed by the Delta Kappa Gamma Society, the Business and Professional Women, the A. C. Music Club, and a memorial scholarship for Jack Selan. Two groups within the college set up scholarships -- namely St. John Chapter of S.N.E.A. (Student National Education Association) and D.E.C.A. (Distributive Education Clubs of America). Added to these at a later time were the Ruth Judd Music Scholarship and the Merle Treadway Art Scholarship.

Athletic aids and funds for academic students were made available by the college, based on leadership, character, scholastic ability, and services to the community. Through federal grants, loans were made available.

To aid students in adjusting to college life and the demands made upon them, a director of student personnel, appointed in 1953, devoted time to counseling, administering tests, and making faculty advisor assignments.

At no time during the period of the Arkansas City Junior College was any provision made for student housing. The majority of students resided within a commuting distance, but listings of approved rooms were available to the students for rental purposes.

Publications 1922-1965

From the start of junior college life in 1922 a need was felt for student expression beyond the classroom. A small paper called "The Profiteer" was laboriously typed and tacked to the student bulletin board. There were but three issues, and not one of them seems to have been retained as a permanent record of student thoughts and deeds. The following year, "The Pepper Box" was printed commercially, and in the four issues that appeared, it makes reference to some of the early life in the college which has already been reported in this history. (Copies are on file in the Renn Memorial Library).

The most permanent and consistent publication of the Arkansas City Junior College was the Bulletin of Information or College Catalog, which began in 1924 and has been issued every year since. It was one of the few things that was not a casualty of World War II. A record of all of them is available.

The publication of a school yearbook started also in 1924 with the issuance of "The Pioneer." It was quite an undertaking for such a small student body, proving to be quite costly, and it was discontinued. In the 1925-1926 school year, two issues of the A. C. Junior College Magazine were published, containing articles written by students, pertinent news happenings, pictures of the championship football team and the forensics champions. A booklet of school songs and pep yells made its appearance about the same time. No date is recorded on its publication.

Beginning in 1931, the high school paper (The Ark Light) records much of the college news and events until 1943. Paul Johnson, the high school journalism instructor at that time, was responsible for that publicity. He was also responsible for publishing a small magazine called "The Tigerama", using pictures to dramatize college life. The magazine was issued from one to two times a year, until pressures of war and Mr. Johnson's induction into the army lead to its demise.

In 1945, with the return of more students and of Mr. Johnson from his military duties, the publication of "Tiger Tales" began and continued over into the era of the Cowley County Community Junior College.

In 1953, "The Tiger Rag", a school yearbook, was issued largely due to the students' demands. The word "rag" was dropped the second

year and continued as a yearly publication until 1964. Only in 1961 and 1962 was there not enough interest for the "Annual", but a pictorial issue of "Tiger Tales" substituted in its place. No yearbooks were published in the transition years from the A.C.J.C. era to that of C.C.C.J.C. (See Part II)

Athletics in the Arkansas City Junior College 1922-1965Football

An athletic program for students was a matter of concern in 1922. With only eighteen men enrolled, a football team was deemed impractical, and not until 1924 was a squad and a schedule organized and formulated. At that time fifteen men signified a definite intent to play football. The big problem was arranging for an adequate coaching staff. This was resolved by having Dan Stark, the new basketball coach, act as manager. Amos Curry, the high school football coach, was named advisory coach, and Louis Weller, a very outstanding high school player who had played at Chilocco Indian School before entering the Arkansas City High School and was ineligible to play secondary football, had direct charge of the players. He received no pay except that of valuable experience, which he used the following two years as a Tiger player. Each player was required to furnish his own equipment, with the exception of shoes which the school supplied. Victory-wise the opening season was a disaster, losing all seven games. Yet, it was a beginning and under the direction of Clarence Cooley, an employee of the Home National Bank, the Tigers or Bengals, as they were known from that time forward, won the state championship in 1925, and again in 1926 under the mentorship of Amos Curry.

After two years of dominating the new Kansas Junior College League, the Tiger luck took a sudden dip and did not recover its prowess until 1939 when, under Coach Dick Nolan, the team was co-champions with Chanute, now Neosho County Community College.

Football was suspended for three years because of World War II (1943-1945). With the return of war veterans and the beginning of a rather systematic recruitment program, football regained an active roll in college sports. However, the Tigers only shared in one championship, that of 1962, with the Coffeyville Red Ravens while the college was yet a part of the Arkansas City School System.

Football coaches who helped to shape the characters of many men from 1924-1965 were: Amos Curry, Clarence Cooley, Harry Skornia, Dick Nolan, Delmar Steinbock, Barney Getto, W. G. "Bunt" Speer, Tommy Stegleider, Clint Weber, and Ben Cleveland. The latter, Ben Cleveland, was to steer the Tiger men well into the era of Cowley County Community Junior College.

Basketball

The roundball game of basketball started with the beginning of college days in Arkansas City. Lawrence Chaplin, a junior high school teacher with a squad of eight, participated in varsity games with four nearby colleges and prep schools, winning two out of eight games. Arkansas City Junior College was not yet a member of the Kansas Junior College Conference. In fact, there was no official conference until 1923.

Dan Stark was hired to teach chemistry and mathematics, but the college was to have more than that. It was to have the "winningest" coach in A.C.J.C. history. He had been a first string man on the Missouri Tiger Team and was well-trained for the job. This fact definitely fixed the Tiger symbol in Arkansas City for all time.

Like his predecessor, Stark began with a raw squad of eight men with little or no experience in competitive play, but within two years he molded them into conference champions two years in succession. Dan Stark coached basketball for twenty-one years in addition to teaching a full load of academic subjects. His team won 200 games in that time losing only 146. He did no recruiting, yet he molded men into superior players who just happened to come to college for an education. His long career as coach proved that "an institution is the length and shadow of a man."

By 1937 there were fourteen junior colleges in Kansas, and the problem of scheduling games was solved by dividing the state into an Eastern and Western Division. Basketball, like most other college activities, was a casualty of war for one year. Unlike football, student enthusiasm was so overwhelming that the administration agreed to carry on with curtailed schedules for two years under the direction of C. E. Ruff, until the return of Dan Stark from military service. After one year Stark withdrew from coaching to devote more time to academic work, and "Bunt" Speer coached until the reign of Dan Kahler.

In the short span of seven years, Kahler was to create a dynasty of superior teams that won 170 games and lost only 47. The Tigers captured the Western Division title in 1953, 1954, 1955, 1957, and 1958; State champions in 1953, 1954, and 1957. Kahler's Tigers were the National Runnerup Team in 1953, besides placing 4th and 7th in other national tournaments. William Scott, in his "All Time Records

in Varsity Athletics from 1922 through 1978", specifically mentions outstanding players for the Kahler Bengals. Among them are names like Lafayette Norwood, Raymond Potter, Linwood Burns, Del Heidebrecht, Jim Lewis, and Dave Dunbar.

Beside his roundball coaching and classroom teaching, Dan was responsible for several dramatic productions and radio programs, which further demonstrated his versatility. He resigned in 1959 to become the senior high school principal for one year before going to Kansas University to complete his doctorate degree.

Other coaches succeeding Kahler in the days of A.C.J.C. were Lee Jeffrey and Joe Sumners. The latter was to lead the Bengals as Co-champions in the Western Jayhawk League for two years. Later Del Heidebrecht was coach of the Tigers when the college transferred to C.C.C.J.C.

Recruitment of players in all sports became a practice in all junior colleges in the post war years and especially in the late fifties and sixties.

Minor Sports 1922-1965

To some degree the Arkansas City Junior College participated in all of the minor sports throughout its existence. Tennis, golf, and track provided many individuals an opportunity to show their prowess. Tennis began to emerge as the more important sport among the minors. Tiger men were state champions in 1950 and 1951, but the sport did not come into full fruition until the era of Cowley County Community Junior College.

Women in the sports world were insignificant for the entire duration of the Arkansas City Junior College. Classes in physical education provided, for the most part, the only recreational activity provided for women.

For readers who are interested in definitive details concerning football and basketball, they will find it in William S. Scott's "Cowley County Community College Varsity Football and Basketball -- All Time Records from 1922 to the Present", and Dr. Dan Kahler's master's degree thesis entitled "The History of Athletics in the Arkansas City Junior College" is enlightening.

TRANSITIONAL SUMMARY

The men and women who brought the Arkansas City Junior College into existence worked well within the limitations of their time. Mid-western agrarian conservatism often limited their vision of possibilities. Nevertheless, motives and intentions were sincere, and while achievements and advancements might have been slow, they were as solid as the prairie limestone of the region.

Disruption of wars, displacements and replacements in population trends, space technology, and global challenges were to produce new pressures, new demands, and new dimensions which would have seemed alien in 1922, but they were real and pertinent to a different era. These forces, features, and factors which transformed the original junior college into the emerging, energizing, and expanding institution of the 1980's will be the thread of this history in Phase II.

COWLEY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
& VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL

1965-1980

Administrative Authority and Campus Development

To a casual observer in 1965-1966 it might have been difficult to be aware of much change that was to transform the Arkansas City Junior College into the dynamic institution that exists today. No cataclysmic events marked the change over. For a while there was only a gradual transition of authority and property from the Arkansas City Board of Education to the Trusteeship of Cowley County Community Junior College.

Two measures passed by the Kansas Legislature were the initial key factors in the change. The first was the enactment of S.B. 438 which passed both houses in 1963 without a dissenting vote. The act provided for the establishment of Area Vocational Training Schools (AVTS). Originally the plan was to provide for twenty such schools but as of 1980, only fourteen have been approved. The Vocational-Technical School in Cowley County Community Junior College was the first and only one of its kind in association with a junior college. The second measure, originally known as H.B. 893, or Community College Act, was enacted in 1965, making possible the creation of a uniform system of community colleges, not to exceed twenty-two. The State Department of Public Instruction furnished the necessary forms for requesting "deemed" approval. All existing institutions began the fiscal year on July 1, 1965, as community colleges. Thus the original Arkansas City Junior College became the Arkansas City Community Junior College, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education of District 470.

After the electorate of the county voted by a majority of 5,737 to 4,217 on November 9, 1965, following a somewhat stormy campaign, the Kansas Superintendent of Public Instruction certified a further name change that same year, one which specified a completely independent community college district, which encompassed the entire county of Cowley. Hereby began the Cowley County Community College and Vocational-Technical School in compliance with the Acts passed in 1963 and 1965. However, the Board of Education of District 470

acted in a dual capacity by serving as trustees of the college. The board members who acted in this double duty role were: Dorothy Bryant, Marilyn Childers, Robert Curry, Dr. Edgar Hinshaw, Dr. Douglas McCall, and Zora Weir.

Complete fiscal and administrative independence did not become effective until July 1, 1967, when a separate board of trustees elected by the citizens of the county at large assumed full control.

The quasi board of trustees designated Dr. Paul Johnson, who was serving as Dean of the College at that time, to be the president of the newly re-organized institution. William S. Scott was appointed as academic dean and Anton F. Buffo as dean of the vocational-technical division. Hereby began, officially, the operation of the present Cowley County Community Junior College and Vocational-Technical School.

Dr. Paul M. Johnson, as president, initiated a critical self study and evaluation of the college with the belief that, through an autonomous examination, recognition and certification by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools might be achieved and thereby strengthen the prestige of the institution.

The self study revealed areas of weaknesses, and needed changes. Chief among them was the fact that the school had but a staff and student body, and the fiscal policies were somewhat in limbo. But with the strong points the study demonstrated, the college was given Correspondent Status which gave encouragement. Next a site council was named to study the feasibility of acquiring better campus facilities. Dr. Johnson's health deterred him from achieving much of what was desired. His brief illness and death in March of 1968 left many of his dreams unfulfilled.

Dean William S. Scott was appointed by the trustees as interim president, while the search for the new president began.

One of the more significant achievements made during the interim period was an option taken on approximately eighty acres of land at the northwest perimeter of Arkansas City. A portion was owned by Ohio State University and the remainder by the Williams Estate. Plans were in the wind for a possible bond election to build an entirely new campus complex.

After screening applicants for the position of president, Dr. Gwendel A. Nelson of Little Rock, Arkansas, was selected by the college trustees as the new president. Dr. Nelson held wide experience in educational research and administration, in financial management, and in the field of community relationships. He assumed his responsibilities on July 1, 1968.

This new president was a "possibility thinker", and soon action was on the way to seek a new campus grant and to start planning on a long range basis without overlooking the short range needs. One of the first achievement was consummating the land purchase, on which the college already held an option. In the early part of 1969, with the approval of the trustees, he initiated a five year plan for the growth and development of the college. A Master Plan would call for a 5.1 million dollar bond issue to meet fully the needs of a rapidly growing student body. The design called for three phases of development, two being in the area of technological needs. The third plan was to move the entire operation of the existing college to a new complex, providing the electorate would give approval. A bond issue was submitted to the citizens of the county on October 28th of that year. The proposition lost by 952 votes.

The defeat of the bond issue was not the end. Immediately, more talk, more plans, more action began. Reducing a bond issue to 2.5 million dollars for the construction of the new campus, a new date was set for the revised campus plan on February 2, 1971. Again, the issue lost, but this time by only 78 votes. The margin of loss was narrowing.

Again, defeat did not deter action. The administration began re-analyzing the situation from all angles. The trustees were paying District 470 a yearly rental of \$50,000 for buildings used by the college. In June of 1971, an agreement was reached with the Arkansas City Board of Education whereby the college would transfer the land it owned northwest of the city plus a cash payment of \$68,500 for the existing building erected in 1952 for college use, the property surrounding it, and the old senior high school at the corner of Second Street and Central Avenue. At last the college owned usable property.

With an enrollment of well over 780 students and a rapidly expanding curriculum, including many new courses in the vocational-technical

area, it was quite evident that more space was needed. Vacant space in a downtown office building was rented for computer science courses, and a building at the north edge of Arkansas City was leased from the Ark City Industries Association to house the auto mechanics and electrical engineering programs. With the Junior High School moving to a new campus, portions of the old building were made available for the college business and agri-business classes.

By 1972, it was conceded that the more logical action to take was the development of a college campus within the environs of the present location, especially since District 470 was seriously considering building its new high school on the property acquired from the land and money exchange with the college in 1971. Too, the college had received a substantial gift from the estate of Oscar Renn in an amount of over \$260,000 for the purpose of building a college library. This was the largest single grant the college had ever received. The trustees sought to match it with \$250,000 and build a library as a memorial to the one time college instructor, who along with his wife, Nell Renn, had made a tremendous input for the good of Arkansas City.

As a part of the Master Plan, the trustees arranged with the city officials to close Fifth Avenue at the intersection of Third Street. Then, by acquiring sufficient land on both sides, the trustees were able to let a contract for erecting a much needed library. Ground-breaking for the structure occurred in September of 1972. The new facility was officially opened for student and community use in April 1974, as the Renn Memorial Learning Center.

With the Master Plan in operation and an enrollment estimated to range between 800 and 1,000 or more in all areas of learning, it was deemed wise to re-assess the college program and compile a study analysis with the end being full accreditation by the North Central Accrediting Association. Full recognition was again denied, but candidacy status for accreditation was granted.

1973 proved to be a banner year for the college and technical school. The trustees set April 3 for the approval of a \$1,165,000 bond issue by the county electorate. The proposition had three phases or stages of development -- namely the construction of an industrial technology building, a business technology building, and a student center. Involved was a central heating system for the academic building (or Galle-Johnson Hall as it was named at the time of Commencement in 1974).

The issue was approved by a vote of 5,516 to 3,024. Later that same month the trustees, in conjunction with the City of Arkansas City, shared in the razing of the building, which had been the site of the United Methodist Church. The property had been sold to the American Legion, who sold it to the city and the college for the development of a "pocket park." The actual sale of the property had been negotiated the previous year. At that time arrangements had been made with the city for leveling and paving of property owned by the college just north of Galle-Johnson Hall.

The trustees also approved the project of improving the frontage of the original college facility, and under the supervision of Mrs. Nelson (wife of the college president--better known to all as "Lu") a "new look" was created to the emerging campus.

The next major step in development of the Master Plan was to follow through with the plans made possible by the April bond election. Property was acquired south of Fifth Avenue and west of Fourth Street. Contracts were let and groundbreaking began in the fall of 1973 on the Industrial Technology Building. Simultaneously, contracts were let for the Business Technology Building, which was to be on property already owned by the college. Work on the two buildings was well underway by early 1974 along with the construction of the central heating plant.

The trustees submitted a mill levy to the electorate in 1974, with the intent of raising tax money to more efficiently operate courses in Basic Education for Adults (B.E.D.), leading to the General Development (G.E.D.) certificate, for the Police Science program and general service technology. The issue was turned down by the voters of the county, and necessary adjustments were made.

The need for a student center was the next major item in completing the Master Plan. A site was selected on property to the north of the Renn Memorial Library. Contracts were let for a \$300,000 structure. This was completed in 1976, and shortly thereafter named "The Nelson Student Center" to honor President Nelson and his wife for their outstanding contributions to the college and the community.

With the completion of the Nelson Center, the trustees felt it desirable to close the first Five Year Plan and look toward a new

stage in implementing the needs of the growing institution.

To ease the crunch on the use of the auditorium-gymnasium created by the expanding athletic program, action was taken toward a solution by seeking ways to construct a physical education plant at 617 West Washington. Money was available to construct a \$100,000 facility, but when contract bids were submitted and necessary equipment was finalized, the cost was nearer \$200,000. While this posed another problem, it was not a complete deterrent. The Nelsons and, especially "Lu", were determined the program would proceed to meet the needs. With dogged persistence, she raised the funds required to construct the building. By 1977 the much needed gymnasium, at a cost of approximately \$200,000, was ready for use.

Soon after the completion of the Physical Education Building, further action began to upgrade the carpentry shop. Through a grant from the Kansas Department of Vocational Education and revenue sharing, an annex to the existing Industrial Technology Building, costing \$100,000, was completed by the fall of 1978.

A crisis in student housing had been a problem for many years. This led the trustees to take the matter in hand and reach a solution. Plans were drawn for a college dormitory to house eighty students. After many alterations in the planning process, construction began on the project in the fall of 1979, and it will be ready for occupancy when the fall term opens in 1980.

A partial solution to the growing student housing problem was the purchase of Tiger Hall and West Hall by the College, and the Endowment Association's purchase of Bengal Hall and Green Manor. When the dormitory facilities are completed, these will be displaced. Two housing facilities (Center Hall and Purdue Hall #2) once owned by the college were razed for the new dormitory site. Three houses or properties owned by the Endowment Association (South Hall, College Hall, and Purdue Hall #1) have been sold and are no longer used for student housing.

A project of the college which has been in the planning hopper for many years is the renovation of the Old High School Building, erected in 1890. It has been designated as a historical landmark by the Kansas State Historical Society, because of its design and

structure. Since acquiring it in the 1971 transfer of property with District 470, it has been used by the college for academic classrooms, offices, carpentry shop, and general storage space. The long range plan is to restore it completely, keeping as much of the original form as possible, and to use it as a much needed service technology area -- especially the basement and first floor. Futuristic plans are in a developmental stage to use the top floor for the fine arts program, which was the original intent. Thus the dream which started fifty years ago to make use of the building goes on.

A top priority of President Gwen Nelson and the trustees to fulfill the need for the Service Technology Building near the main campus will be met when the Old High School is remodeled for this purpose. It will encompass the cosmetology school, which is presently two miles from the main campus, make greater space for the police science program, and a larger area for the continuing education programs. Also in the minds of the authorities is the plan to provide more space in the Nelson Student Center.

The College Endowment Association was formed in the last part of 1967 and incorporated in March of 1968 to serve as a non-profit organization to receive tax deductible gifts to support the educational activities of Cowley County Community College. It has been an auxiliary to the Board of Trustees in solving some of the building programs. In 1976, the Charter was amended to comply with revised requirements of the Internal Revenue service pertaining to non-profit organizations. Through its efforts, additional needs of the college have partially been met by the purchase of apartment complexes and housing shortage, brought about with a student enrollment of almost 2,000. Current plans are being discussed for more student housing and service technology.

In the brief span of years from 1965 to 1980, a kaleidoscopic transformation changed a "no campus college" into a Cinderella-like atmosphere of beauty, utility, and practicality.

Curriculum and Faculty Development

One must not draw the conclusion that the president and trustees were chiefly interested in acquiring property and erecting buildings. These are but the tangible things that can be seen and sometimes people misjudge, too often, the real processes going on within the so called "ivory towers" of bricks and flowers.

By the mid twentieth century, after two world wars and continuing conflicts, transworld transport, space safari amidst a galaxy of satellites, no community could be contained in itself. All are but a suburb of the universe. Living in such a universal suburb, students of such an age of vast exploration must learn to adjust, evaluate, reject or accept things as they arise from day to day. Words are still the recognized "pools of wisdom" of the social past and guides to action. It is within the buildings on the emerging campus of Cowley County Community College that one finds the reservoirs of wisdom and the laboratories of practicality. Here men and women become self-directive and self-evaluative and thus better motivated to cope, to grow, to dare, and "to love thy neighbor."

Alumni of the 1923 class returning to the campus after more than fifty years would be as astonished as Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland", with the multifarious courses available in the college. While the basics of their academic education are still in the curricula, the plethora of new courses in business technology, industrial technology, police science, photography, cosmetology, pre-medical science, mental health, rapid reading, and many more courses would titillate their imaginations. Perhaps it is the amazement of the "new" that induces many senior citizens to take advantage of courses in continuing education and in the lifetime learning programs which are available.

The immense surge in electronics, with accompanying demands for skilled personnel in almost every facet of American life, has lead to instituting a wide range of business technology courses. Trainees in the field are always in demand and have little or no difficulty in securing employment.

Beginning in the summer of 1980, the data processing department will have the use of an IBM 34 computer, which will have ten times more storage, will be twice as fast, and will be cardless. The

new equipment will use deckettes, which cannot be destroyed as cards can. The machine is the latest in the area of computer science.

The same is true in the areas of industrial and agricultural technology. Within a short span, enrollments in these fields and related courses have had remarkable increases. Likewise, the demands for the services of the graduates and trainees are always high. Employment is usually 100%. Salaries and wages in the field of technology are often higher than others.

A program which started in the 1920's when some woodworking boys in high school built a one car garage, has now catapulted into a house building project where wiring, plumbing, wood finishing, painting, cost estimations and many other factors are all involved. They learn; they do. In the last score of years, houses ranging from \$5,000 to above \$75,000 have been built by the carpentry classes, first under the direction of L. A. Chaplin, but more recently under Ben Cleveland's directives. Most of the houses have been constructed on college property and moved after they were sold. Of late, the trend has been to erect them on permanent locations. Buyers purchasing these houses can depend upon having quality homes. The carpentry project has a division in Winfield, Kansas, where they are under the supervision of an adjunct instructor. Credit earned there is transferred toward graduation from Cowley County Community College.

Students are learning through doing in all areas of technology. As new demands arise, new solutions are sought. The latest area of learning in technology has been that of oil and petroleum refining.

A freshman or sophomore in 1922 would find names of the more than one hundred courses offered in the various branches of vocational technology more awesome than the Latin terminology of his or her time. Terms such as Programming, IBM Key Punch, Data Processing, istroteach, Hatha Yoga, Powder Puff Mechanics, GED Review and many others might sound more difficult than Greek. Yet these and more have become a part of the necessary training needs in education, and the college is striving to meet these needs.

All the educational processes of Cowley County Community College do not transpire on campus. Many off-campus courses have been offered in Wellington, Udall, Winfield, Belle Plaine, and at one time in Mulvane. In such instances, the courses are with the approval of local boards of education. In recent years there has developed a cooperative

relationship with Southwestern College and St. Johns's College in Winfield, where in certain cases students registered in Cowley County Community College may be permitted to take certain courses at either of the two institutions applying toward graduation.

In the course of growth one has been able to take advantage of several short term (mini) courses in language arts, dramatics, laboratory sciences, and occupational education. These have usually been, or are, of an independent study nature.

The media center on the lower floor of the Renn Memorial Library is a unique feature of the teaching and learning technique in academic courses. Through the use of video tapes, lectures can be recorded for review and by students who may have been absent. Whole class sessions can be handled in the same manner. Public television shows are video taped upon demand and can be seen by classes or individuals, and are open to the public as well. Radio shows are also taped for KSOK in Arkansas City and KNIC in Winfield.

It is indeed a never changing school for an ever changing world. It can no longer be housed within four rooms on the top floor of a high school building.

With the extensive growth of the community college in the last two decades, some administrative changes have come about to cope with ever proliferating responsibilities. The Area Vocational-Technical School, which was once a division of the college, has been made an integral part of the college. This necessitated some changes in deanships. Anton F. Buffo, who was the dean of occupational courses in the initial stage, was made dean of instruction. William S. Scott, who had been dean of the college since 1965 became dean of students, and Sidney Regnier was named dean of administration. For the purpose of providing advice and assistance to the president and the various deans, several councils have been formed to expedite situations and problems that might arise. These are: Academic Affairs Council, Administrative Affairs Council, Faculty Affairs Council, Student Affairs Council, and Equal Opportunity Council.

Since 1965 the faculty has increased to some forty regular staff members, plus adjunct members away from the campus. who are part-time instructors in off campus work. A classified staff of secretaries, bookstore manager, and receptionists, plus groundskeeper and

superintendents of building care.

Administrators and staff members have been far from static. Many have been recognized by many honors. President Gwen Nelson was named Outstanding Educator in 1977 by his Alma Mater, Pittsburg State University. The Kansas Association of Community Colleges awarded him top honors in 1979, and he was the recipient of the Harry Long Award in 1977 for his community services. Richard Tredway was named Master Vocational-Technical Teacher in 1977. Anton Buffo and Andre' DuChateau were named outstanding teachers in 1975. Linda Puntney received the Medal of Merit from the National Journalism Association in 1978. Dr. DuChateau received a national grant to study history in Egypt in the summer of 1978. Mr. Buffo was selected to serve on evaluation teams of other junior college campuses at Devil's Lake, North Dakota and at Seminole, Oklahoma, in 1979. Harold Walker, one of the first trustees, was honored by the Kansas Association of Community Colleges at its 1977 annual meeting.

In one way or another, practically all staff members have been recognized by some group or unit of society for some distinguished service. One has but to page through newspaper clippings and pictures on file to make note of them. Basically the staff is alert, ever seeking, always answering the challenges of the students and the demands of society. The words of the Biblical writer of Proverbs still stands - "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

Student Organizations and Activities 1965-1980

Some three hundred years ago the wise John Comenius said, "We learn by doing." This adage can aptly be applied to the functioning of student organizations and activities in the development of capabilities and readiness of Cowley County Community College people. The total educational process, while it must be enriched and guided by knowledge, should be consummated in doing and achieving. The administration and staff does not overlook this principle, and through the years they have nurtured frameworks for student growth and fulfillment.

The governing process is fundamental in a civil society. The Student Government Association (SGA), once called the student council, provides a practical training process. Beyond the experiences in the electoral process is the management of many student centered activities. Paramount in these are the homecoming affairs, the "Spring Fling", or formal dance, Christmas and other holiday affairs, watermelon feeds, and school floats for civic events. Too, if a concern of all or a considerable number of students needs attention of the college authorities, the SGA takes the initial step by going before the Student Affairs Council for a hearing and adjudication. It is the oldest of student organizations and perhaps the most prestigious.

With the widening opportunities in business technology, the Phi Beta Lambda group has developed a stature of significance in student expression and experience. Each year business related students are given practical affirmation to their training in local, state and national programs. Some have held positions of responsibilities on the state level. The club has had two signal honors. The first was in 1974 when Jimmy Denny, A Business and Professional Women's Scholarship recipient from Winfield, Kansas, was designated to represent Kansas at the San Francisco National Conference. It was an award for his achievement in data processing, and he placed eighth in the nation at the conference. The second honor was having Andy Day of Arkansas City win first place in the 1980 accounting contest and being chosen to represent Kansas at the Washington, D. C. National Conference. Debbie Smith of Arkansas City had a distinguished record, not only in Cowley County College, but at Emporia State University later.

Phi Beta Lambda sponsors "Dress Up Week", pizza parties and fund raising projects.

The college chapter of the Distributive Education Clubs of America (DECA) has shown a dramatic increase in participation and activities. This has been due largely to the leadership of club officers. The group had a special edition of The Cycle extolling the possibilities in merchandising; it has sponsored dances and dinners; but paramount experiences have been the trips to the Trade Centers in Kansas City, Missouri and Dallas, Texas. Bret Chilcott from Udall, Kansas, demonstrated the strength of possibilities within the club by his winning demonstration on salesmanship at the Kansas State Convention, and he was later named to speak for Kansans at the Washington, D. C. Conference. The entire group has been an excellent demonstration of the club's emblem representing vocational understanding, civic consciousness, social intelligence, and leadership development.

The home economics phase of college life is expressed in the Kansas Home Economics Student Session (KHESS). Besides the regularly scheduled meetings, their annual presentation of the "Bridal Showcase" is the big attraction. Each year the presentation is more pretentious -- an expression of ingenuity and management.

To honor, recognize, and to extend further the opportunity for growth beyond the classroom, the college instituted the Phi Theta Kappa Society, an honorary group which is the junior college counterpart of Phi Beta Kappa on the senior college campuses. The chapter was organized in Cowley County in 1977. Members of the organization must rank high in academic achievement and be capable of participation in college and community life. Since its inception, the honorees have been in attendance at a national meeting in Kansas City, Missouri, and more recently four of the members and their sponsor, Margaret Wheeler, spent their Spring Break by attending a national meeting in Washington, D. C., sharing with 1,800 other PTK's from across America.

Other clubs on campus are Science Engineering Club, Sigma Alpha Rho, The Agri-Business Association, and Student National Education Association (SNEA). Each opens doors for leadership in their respective fields.

There has been no YMCA or YWCA on campus for a long time. However, a serious minded group, deeply interested in the spiritual life of man, have a Christians in Action Study Group, which meets regularly. It encompasses high school folk, or any who seek answers to questions of The Bible, and the spirit. The Gideon Society made Bibles available to them.

A rather late comer to the Cowley County Campus has been the Circle K Club, sponsored by the '76 Kiwanis Club. The club was chartered in 1978, and since then it has been an open door for potential community leaders through programs, services, and dedication. The club has cooperated with the Arkansas City Police Department in sponsoring the CPR (Coronary Pulmonary Resuscitation) program within the college. A second interest has been their assistance with the Bikethon for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation.

The Lettermen's Club and the C-Club go all out in support of the Tiger Teams through rallies and bus arrangement for out of town games.

For the fine arts minded, ample opportunities have abounded in college life all through the history of the school. Like the tides in the oceans of life, there have been high times and low times, but always a continuing series of events and performances. No year has passed without dramatic presentations. Many have been unusually strong. Particularly during the Centennial year when "1776" was staged. Since the school of cosmetology has been a part of the curriculum, players have had professional help in make-up and hair arrangements. The Pauline B. Sleeth Dramatics Award is usually given for outstanding work either in staging, lighting, or acting. Of late, there has been little or no forensic events. The tide of interests tends toward technology courses, but tides can turn.

Musical groups still have their annual events with the Christmas Vespers, civic celebrations, sports events and graduation. The Tiger Tones have warbled through the years; the new organ, purchased in 1977 to replace the smaller one and the new grand piano provide the best of resources for musical expression. The band rallies the spirit, the teams, and the school as a whole. Music scholarships have been, and are being, granted to upgrade the entire department. Music appreciation classes at one time were some of the largest classes in the school. Vocal and instrumental groups provide programs for many community meetings.

A little freckled face girl one day said that "music is the nice house sound lives in". Perhaps that simple statement best expresses why this college, or any college, maintains the best possible for people to hear, to feel, to understand, and to express the harmony of the universe.

If Comenius was right in the 17th Century, surely Cowley County Community College is right in the latter part of the 20th Century by providing the theater of endeavor in which to practice the theory of the mind.

Student Aid and Services

The Cowley County Community College has always been alert to the growing needs of students whether it is financial, housing, guidance, or health. Two of the long existing problems have been solved, that of adequate housing and food service. While the larger number of students are within daily driving range, there has always been a growing need for adequate housing, approved by college authorities. The building of a new dormitory in 1980 will alleviate this situation for the time being. The administration keeps alert to growing and changing demands.

Completion of the Nelson Student Center has been a great boost to the school for student social gatherings, as well as for food service. While it was planned basically for student services, in reality it has been a center for community services as well. The beautifully landscaped surroundings give a relaxed feeling to the life of all. The interior is well adapted for all occasions, whether it be for the most casual, the more formal, the simplest, or the most elaborate.

Parking space, which was once a real problem, is gradually being solved by paved areas for faculty and students alike. There will be a greater need for parking as more and more needs of the school are brought nearer to the core campus. Plans are in the next five year planning block to adequately meet the situations as they may develop.

Developing a sense of the beautiful, the artistic and a subtle response to it, has been kept in mind in the landscaping, construction of rock gardens, and a uniformity in architectural structuring of all the buildings has been intentional. People tend to respect and respond to their surroundings. This is fundamental in education. The Dwayne Hickie Memorial Rock Garden between Galle-Johnson Hall and the Business Technology Building is a memorial, not just of an outstanding football player, but to one who loved to work with his hands in the soils, and the planting of flowers and shrubs. Mrs. Nelson, or "Lu", has been responsible for directing the overall landscaping of the new buildings. She worked with a team of students each year through the Institutional Work program of the college. The students grow as the gardens grow. The main garden is between the Renn Memorial Library and the Nelson Student Center. Seven and a half tons of boulders, two tons of flagstone sodded with thirty-four yards of grass, plus sweat, toil and love went into its construction. Trees

of almost all varieties dot the entire college complex. A grounds foreman, and a crew of students who earn their way through school, tend to all of it. Civic clubs have made donations to the project of beautification.

Besides the institutional job crews, there is another program to help students with financial needs, known as the College Work Study program. Students employed under the program serve as part-time receptionists, faculty aides, bookstore and library assistants, and wherever they can be of help. The work study program is assisted with federal funds.

Over a long period of the history of the college, many groups and individuals have made contributions for student scholarships and loan funds. In more recent times, several substantial grants have been made to the college for student financial aid. Two grants, in particular, have been the Kirk Dale Trust Fund of \$50,000, the Farmland Fund, and the Boyer Trust Fund. This latter fund is made possible through a Sumner County estate. Recipients must be from Sumner County and interested in the field of agriculture. Altogether, there are more than forty scholarships available from such sources for students who have need of financial assistance.

In addition, loan funds are available to students who qualify to use them. Chief among these funds are the Paul M. Johnson Memorial Loan Fund and the Ralph E. Palmer Loan Fund. Some loan funds date back to the earlier days of the college.

Publications of the College 1965-1980

The annual college catalog, or bulletin, has been in continuous printing since 1924. The only basic difference being its size from what it once was. It has grown with the institution. As the scope of the college programs proliferate there is more need for clarification. Too, the catalog is more colorful and contains glimpses of life on the campus.

The official student publication, the Tiger Tales, had a name change in 1973. Since March of that year it has been known as The Cycle. The bi-weekly publication has had several recognitions in the past. The most prestigious being when it received the National Press Citation in November of 1974. A feature writer for The Cycle, Tim Flowers, had the honor of receiving the second place award in a contest sponsored by the Kansas Press Association in 1979. The competition included all colleges and universities in Kansas. The introduction of an excellent course in photography with modern, up-to-date equipment greatly enhanced the paper's production.

In addition to the bi-weekly Cycle, the journalism classes issue a two page daily news bulletin called The Tiger Roar, which has been circulated since 1971. It contains the latest information and announcements relative to the college, county, state, and international news. Quite similar to the "Pink Rag", which was a colorful news flip at the turn of the century, it is printed on varied colored paper. It gets attention, which is the principal function of the publication.

A major production of school journalistic work is the college yearbook. The pictorial book has been issued each year since the college became a county college. For a time it carried the original title of "The Tiger", which had been used on earlier editions. In the past ten years the publication has carried no specific name. Each year the staff applies a title which appeals and applies to the mood of the year. The annual, too, has received recognition by the American Yearbook Company for its quality and content.

Small pamphlets and brochures explaining the opportunities available in the many departments of the college are published periodically. From time to time, the creative writing classes, including senior citizens who enroll in Lifetime Learning courses, will publish some of the poems, essays, short stories and bits of memorabilia. Two

which have been issues were entitled "Vita Verse" and "Varied Carols."

Athletics in the Regime of Cowley County Community College

Could Louis "Rabbit" Weller, the two sports Tiger spectacular in 1926, come back to the college in 1980 and look again over the place where he made history for himself and the community, he would find but few things the way they were. For sure, there would be the same number of players on a team at any given time, and there would be "skull practice" or chalk talks, but that would about end the sameness. Perhaps the most notable change would be the remarkable balance of importance in at least seven sports, namely: football, women's as well as men's basketball, baseball, volleyball, softball, and tennis. Each of the sports now play significant roles in physical developments of individuals. In little more than a decade all of these Tiger teams or squads have been dominant, not only on campus, but as leaders and winners in league, division, state, regional, and national tournaments. Some of the teams have moved up to national rankings. All have had enviable records.

Some of this success is due to the strong program of recruitment under the regulations of the Kansas Jayhawk Community College Conference (KJCCC) and the National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA), but in a larger measure it has been due to the quality of leadership of the men and women who direct the sports. Another factor in the successes of the teams is the new techniques of preparation. No longer do coaches rely on their memories of past victories or defeats to give directives to the teams. All football games are filmed and kept on file for squad analysis. Players are graded on their performance the same as they would be in academic courses. Basketball games are video-taped on a seasonal basis and are used for self study, and for recruiting players much as it is done in football. Especially do the coaches use the brilliant performance for their recruitment showing.

Since 1965 three instructors have served as the head football coach, namely: Ben Cleveland, Art Ogden, and Jerry Boyce. In the seventeen years of Cleveland's coaching football, the Tigermen won 79 games, losing 101. While no championships were attained, the record was one in which the college could take a degree of pride - "they played the game". Two losing seasons in succession puts any coach on the "hot spot". Art Ogden, in reality acted as an interim

coach before Jerry Boyce started his mentorship the following year. In two years, a team that was supposed to be in last place, were co-champions with the Coffeyville Red Ravens and the Garden City Broncos. With that record, the Boyce Boys were selected to play in the Coca Cola Game in Cedar Falls, Iowa, in November 1979. This was a first time experience for a Cowley County Community College Football Team. While the Tigers did not win scorewise, the team proved that the three guiding principles of Coach Boyce's philosophy really works, which are loyalty, discipline, and organization. The future looks bright for football in Cowley County. To enhance broadcasting the games, a new press box was installed at Curry Field in 1974.

Men's basketball has seen the services of four mentors during the past fifteen years: Del Heidebrecht, Lyle Rutter, Jerry Mullens, and Mike Ferone. Del, Jerry, and Mike each had successful seasons, taking their teams to division and regional tournaments. Altogether the squads in those fifteen years won 209 games and lost 202. While they were sometimes defeated, they were never "whipped".

William S. Scott's compilation on Varsity Football and Men's Basketball, which is revised at the end of each season, has vital statistics relative to each game for each season. It is invaluable to anyone who wishes critical analysis on the two sports in the Cowley County College era.

Women's basketball was not much more than an exercise in physical education classes until the winter of 1972 when, under the leadership of Linda Hargrove, a movement began to motivate the sport for women. Since that time Linda has been a "wonder woman". Starting in 1972, her "Tigresses" have won far more games than they have lost. In 1977 she was given the honor of being named coach of the year by her competitors. Coach Hargrove attributes her successes to attracting quality students as well as quality players; women who will be involved in college and community affairs; who will be strong leaders in the classroom and stiff competitors on the court; and who will "think big and make no little plans".

Coach Hargrove has the same formula for success with the volleyball women and has proved it with a victorious season in 1978. In 1979, her team was ranked in the top ten in the nation. That same

year her team won the Kansas Conference champion and earned the right to go to Cantonville, Maryland. They were not winners, but they were tough contenders.

During the summer months, Linda takes any of the girls from her squads that are in the community plus any woman who has a desire for activity and creates winning softball teams. Her softballers ranked fifth in the national tournament at Graham, North Carolina, in the fall of 1979.

Track and field events have not attracted much interest in the past decade. In place of these sports has come a strong interest in baseball as a Spring sport. Under the coaching of Ben Cleveland, Tiger baseball men have established a good record and this training goes a long way toward keeping the men in shape for the Fall sports as well as providing the joy of playing and of winning.

A tremendous upsurge in tennis developed in Cowley County Community College over the past fifteen years. Since 1969, the Tiger net men have dominated the victory column in the State of Kansas. The teams have won the Regional VI tourneys for eleven consecutive years and have gone to the national tourneys, placing in the top ten there. The team placed second in the 1974 tournament and received the team sportsmanship award. Most of the victorious seasons have been under the tutelage of Coach Mike Watters. The sportsmanship award and recognition of Bill Marsh in 1972, and Gary Cannon in 1974-1975 as All American selections in tennis have been beacon lights in the career of Coach Watters.

Mike Watters utilizes as many of the star tennis players from the Cowley County area as possible. Many of the area high schools have strong programs in the game and are a source of strength. He has recruited from Oklahoma and has had one strong player from Pakistan in Asia. He glories in developing potentials. Besides his coaching successes, Watters is just as viable in the chemistry lab.

Intramural sports have been high interests from time to time throughout the growth of the college and its sports programs. They have fluctuated in interests from year to year.

When the last chapter is written about sports in the Cowley County Community Junior College, perhaps it can best be summarized in the words of the Arkansas City Daily Traveler in the March 12th

issues in 1980 - "But the bottom line is simple. The athletes have gained through their continuous efforts, and through their performance they have been strong ambassadors for the school and the city they represent."

EPILOGUE

In less than three generations a movement, which began with a group of determined high school graduates and an equally determined former superintendent of schools, has resulted in one of the stronger community colleges in Kansas and one can safely say in the nation. It has grown from an institution housed within four rooms of a high school to one encompassing a dozen buildings on a beautifully landscaped campus, and it is still growing. From a city college approved only by the State Department of Education and accredited by the University of Kansas, it has become a County Community College fully accredited by the highest of rating institutions, the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

Like a Caesar standing at the apex of an empire, the Cowley County Community College administrators, trustees, and faculty can justly say --"We have envisioned; we have undertaken; we have succeeded in becoming a dynamic center of learning, a focal point of community pride and an asset to the welfare of all."

Yet, the past is but a prologue to that which the future holds. Yesterday's reflections, today's dreams will lead to tomorrow's accomplishments.

In concluding this survey of past thoughts, past actions, and past achievements, the author can find no better way to do it but with a short poem written by Douglas More, a freshman in the Arkancity Junior College in 1937 --

AND LIFE BEGINS

The long pathways's windings fail my memory -
 A blaze here, a twig snapped there remain -
 All its twisting weariness is lost to me;
 Ahead is a hilltop yet to gain!

(This poem was published in the 1938 TIGERAMA)



Books:

- Flint, Herr, Henrich: The Kansas Junior College. 1968
 Johnson, Dr. Paul M.: A Proposal For A System Of Public Junior Colleges For The State Of Kansas. 1956
 Kahler, Dan: A History Of Athletics In The Arkansas City Junior College. 1953
 Nelson, Dr. Gwen A.: Trends And Projections For Cowley County College. 1972
 Nelson, Dr. Gwen A.: Plan For Action. 1977
 Scott, William S.: Varsity Football & Men's Basketball - All Time Records. 1979

Files, Minutes, Portfolios, and Memoirs:

- Academic Records of Students
 Annual Reports of the College to the Board of Trustees
 District 470 files on the Junior College
 College Presidential papers
 Memoirs and papers of Kurt R. Galle
 Minutes of meetings of the Board of Trustees
 Office of the Register of Deeds of Cowley County - Courthouse, Winfield, Kansas
 Renn Memorial Library files on the Junior College
 Arkansas City Public Library files on the Junior College

Institutional Studies and Reports:

- 1959 College Evaluation Report
 1959 Report on the the Arkansas City Junior College by the State Evaluation Team
 1967 College Self-Study
 1970 College Status Study
 1970 Billingsley Report on the 1970 Status Study
 1972 College Status Study
 1973 Report of the Examining Team
 1974 College Self-Study
 1975 Report of the Examining Team
 1979 College Self-Study
 1980 Report of the Examining Team

Magazines, Catalogs, Yearbooks, and Brochures:

- A. C. Song Book (about 1925 - no date listed)
A. C. Magazine. 1925-1926
College Catalogs - Bulletins of Information. 1924 through 1979
College Year Books:
 The Pioneer. 1924
 The Tiger Rag. 1953
 The Tiger. 1954-1971
 The Tigerama. 1936-1942 and one edition in 1947
 Yearbooks after 1972. (They carry no standard title up to 1979)
 Nelson, Dr. Gwen A.: Process and Product of Planning in Higher Education. 1978

Newspapers:

- Arkansas City Daily Traveler. 1922-1980
Ark Light -- Senior High School Paper. 1931-1942
The Cycle -- College paper. 1973-1980
The Pepper Box -- first Junior College paper. 1923-1924
Tiger Tales -- College paper. 1945-1973
Tiger Roar -- daily news sheet of the College. 1971-1980
Winfield Courier. 1965-1980

Personal Interviews:

- College Administrators and Faculty, Alumni, Former Students, and Community Residents



APPENDIX



ADMINISTRATIVE HEADS OF THE ARKANSAS CITY JUNIOR COLLEGE

C. E. St. John	1922-1947	Superintendent of Schools
J. J. Vineyard	1947-1964	Superintendent of Schools
Lloyd Shanks	1964-1966	Superintendent of Schools

DEANS OF THE ARKANSAS CITY JUNIOR COLLEGE

John B. Hefflefinger	1922-1923	
E. Q. Brothers	1923-1930	
E. A. Funk	1930-1945	
K. R. Galle	1945-1963	(Assistant Dean from 1930-1945)
Paul M. Johnson	1963-1967	

PRESIDENTS OF THE COWLEY COUNTY COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGE

Dr. Paul M. Johnson	1967-1968
William S. Scott	April 1, 1968 - July 1, 1968 (Interim President)
Dr. Gwen Nelson	1968 -

DEANS OF THE COWLEY COUNTY COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGE

William S. Scott	1967-1970	Academic Dean and Registrar
	1970-1971	Dean of Admissions and Student Affairs
	1972-1973	Dean of Student Affairs
	1973-1978	Administrative Assistant and Registrar
	1978-	Dean of Students and Registrar
Anton F. Buffo	1966-1970	Dean of Vocational-Technical Education Director of Area Vocational-Technical School
	1970-1973	Dean of General Education and Occupational Education
	1973-	Dean of Instruction
Otis R. LoVette	1973-1978	Dean of Students
Sidney Regnier	1974-1979	Business Manager
	1979-	Dean of Administration



INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF MEMBERS

* Indicates less than half-time service to college

** Indicates early years - part time

Carr, Clara	1922-1923	Spanish
Irwin, K. G.	1922-1923	Chemistry, Mathematics
Hefflefinger, John	1922-1923	Social Science, Latin
McCanles, Lulu	1922-1923	English
Brothers, E. Q.	1923-1930	Biology, Education, and Psychology
Clough, Bess	1923-1926	English
Johnston, Mabel	1923-1928	Spanish, French, Latin
Renn, Oscar	1923-1925	Social Science
Stark, Dan	1923-1964	Chemistry, Mathematics, Basketball Coach
*Davis, Edith Joyce	1924-1957	Physical Education
*Feldman, Howard	1924-1930	Music
*Johnson, Edna	1924-1927	Librarian
*Osborn, Pearl	1924-1925	Speech, Dramatics
*Cooley, Clarence	1925-1926	Football
*Curry, Amos	1926-1959	Football, Athletic Director, Dist. Educ.
Sleeth, Pauline B.	1925-1950	Speech, Drama, English
Galle, K. R.	1926-1963	Social Science
*Carrow, Alice	1927-1943	Librarian
Thornburg, Lottie	1927-1928	Biology
Pilger, Ruth	1928-1934	Foreign Language
*Harrison, Florence	1928-1930	Home Economics
Holman, Carl	1928-1956	Engineering Drawing
Smith, Dorothea	1929-1930	Biology
*Ames, Edith	1930-1934	Home Economics
Hall, Thelma	1930-1945	History, Education
*Helgeson, Carl	1930-1936	Accounting
*Hinchee, Charles	1930-1954	Music
Plette, Lucille	1930-1936	Biology, Mathematics
**Iden, Gaye	1931-1959	Physical Science
*Johnson, Inez	1931-1943	English
*Davis, J. D.	1932-1935	Debate
**Johnson, Paul M.	1932-1968	Journalsim, Social Science
Skornia, Harry	1934-1936	Languages, Football
*Denton, Esther	1934-1940	Home Economics
*San Romani, Archie	1934-1941	Instrumental Music
Hawley, Anne	1936-1963	Foreign Language
Imes, Wilma	1936-1941	Business
**Courtright, Henrietta	1936-1969	Mathematics
Nolan, Richard	1936-1940	Biology, Mathematics, Football
*Snyder, Murrell	1936-1943	Social Science, Debate
Ruff, Charles	1938-1946	Biology, Chemistry
*Koontz, Vera	1939-1966	Art
Steinbock, Delmar	1940-1942	Mathematics, Football
*Dennis, Faye	1940-1942	Home Economics
*Getto, Barney	1940-1964	Accounting, Football
**Chaplin, Lawrence	1941-1960	Industrial Arts, Carpentry
*Dalke, J.J.	1941-1942	Band
*Corby, Hallie	1941-1942	Commerce
*Davidson, Robert	1942-1944	Band
*Schmidtapp, Louise	1942-1943	Business
Armstrong, Virginia	1943-1952	Business
*Grhamm, McKinley	1943-1957	Industrial Arts
**Day, J. Kelsey	1943-1971	Biology, Chemistry



*Modlin, Francis	1943-1947	Printing
*Nichols, Dorothy	1943-1946	Home Economics
*Calkins, Helen	1944-1945	Journalism
*Christenson, Ella	1945-1956	Librarian
**Trollman, August	1945-1975	Music
**Weisgerber, Virginia	1945-1952	English
*Ives, Marian	1946-1947	Home Economics
**Maag, Allan	1946-1969	History, Speech, English
Speer, W. G.	1946-1954	Mathematics, Football
*Smith, Wallace	1946-1947	Football, Industrial Arts
**Buffo, Tony	1947-1967	Printing
*Haines, Forrest	1947-1951	Industrial Arts
*Moore, Olive	1947-1949	Home Economics
*Sneller, W. A.	1947-1956	Machine Shop
*Haines, Eleanor B.	1949-1951	Home Economics
*Hardy, Myra	1949-1951	Teacher Training
*Park, Howard	1951-1954	Teacher Training
**Kahler, Dan	1951-1959	English, Basketball Coach
*Robertson, Belle	1951-1954	Home Economics
Hanson, Dale	1952-1954	Business
Sartin, Neva	1952-1953	English
*Goforth, Florence	1953-1956	Guidance Counselor
Haggard, Robert	1953-1956	Distributive Education
*Hanson, Lawrence	1953-1956	Auto Mechanics
*Hansen, Martha	1953-1957	Home Economics
*McNeil, Lois	1953-1954	String Instruments
*Harold Walker	1953-1956	Agriculture
*Bell, Clara	1954-1955	Teacher Training
*Hull, Lawrence	1954-1955	Vocal Music
*Nicholson, Lilly	1954-1955	Teacher Training
Stegleider, Tommy	1954-1956	Mathematics, Football
Wilson, Mary	1954-	Business
*Judd, Kenneth	1955-1967	Vocal Music
Webber, Clinton	1955-1960	Psychology, Football
Williams, Mary M.	1955-	English, Education, Counseling
*Becker, Lawrence	1956-1957	Agriculture
*Bohannon, Reece	1956-1963	Machine Shop
*Clark, Howard	1956-1958	Distributive Education
Griffith, Lester	1956-1972	Auto Mechanics
*Steele, Ruby	1956-1959	Librarian
Garner, Evelyn	1957-1961	Home Economics
*Herrin, Ernestine	1957-1960	Physical Education
Malan, Everett	1957-	Engineering Drawing
**Moncrief, Fostine	1957-	Music
Ludwig, Marie	1958-1967	Distributive Education
Ludwig, Rita	1958-1961	English, Drama
Bedwell, Lonnie	1959-1971	Physical Science
Hunneycutt, Carolyn	1959-1961	English
Leon, Clinton	1959-1963	Art
Johnson, Dorothy	1959-1961	Librarian
Jeffrey, Lee	1959-1961	Psychology, Basketball
Gregory, Orville	1960-1968	Physical Education, Athletic Director
Cleveland, Ben	1960-	Industrial Arts, Football
*Black, Jean	1961-1965	Home Economics
Guyer, Max	1961-1964	Librarian
Sumners, Joe	1961-1964	Mathematics, Basketball
Kellogg, Orrie B.	1961-1968	English



Verner, Robert	1961-1962	English
Swords, Margaret	1961-1963	Physical Education
*Walker, Mary	1961-1962	English
McKean, Stanley	1962-1963	English
Mathiasmeier, Walter	1961-	Social Science
Miller, Lee	1961-1968	Social Science
Morse, Lucille	1962-1964	Speech, Drama
Leach, William	1963-1966	Art
Clark, Elaine	1964-1966	Home Economics
Clark, Larry	1964-	Mathematics
Rhine, Barbara	1964-1968	Chemistry
Heidebrecht, Delbert	1964-1971	Psychology, Basketball Coach
Rankin, Ruth Vawter	1964-1965	Russian, Languages
Santee, Mary Sue	1964-1966	Speech
Johnson, Helen	1965-1967	English, Spanish
Gregory, Daisy	1965-1966	Accounting
Joseph, Bruce	1965-1967	English
Neff, Elizabeth	1965-1966	English
Bridges, Carol	1966-1971	Mathematics
Bucher, Irene	1966-1969	Social Science
Cowan, John	1966-1969	Art
Dewell, James	1966	Speech, Drama
Farris, Joan	1966-1968	Home Economics
Goehring, Catharine	1966-1974	Business, Accounting
Johnson, Gary	1966-1967	Psychology, Guidance
Lee, Betty	1966-1970	Russian, Languages
Loomis, Linda	1966-1968	English, French
Moon, Logan	1966-1968	English
*Robertson, Frank	1966-1972	Police Science
*Terrill, Robert	1966-1968	Philosophy
Vincent, Merle	1967-1975	Librarian
Oldroyd, Dorothy	1967-1970	Ass't Librarian
Boehnke, John	1967-1974	Vocational Guidance
*Clark, Donald	1967-1970	Printing
Coburn, Jerry	1967-1968	Drafting
Coday, John	1967-1970	Business
Evans, James	1967-1970	Business
Jones, Maureen	1967-1968	English
*McCormick, Theodore	1967-1968	Welding
*Metzler, Hugh	1967-1970	Electronics
Peery, Phil	1967-1973	Psychology
Stephens, Bruce	1967-1970	Machine Shop
Tredway, Richard	1967-	Agri-Business
Coats, Leota Janzen	1968-1973	English
Hock, Gordon	1968-1971	Auto Mechanics
Hathcoat, Leonard	1968-1974	Economics
Jarrett, Jack	1968-1970	Adult Education
Jimison, Conrad	1968-	Agri-Business
*McPherrren, Lewis	1968-1972	Philosophy
Justice, Robert	1968-	Welding
Logan, Robert	1968-1971	Chemistry
Richter, Clara	1968-1969	Business
Wheeler, Margaret	1968-	English
White, Charles	1968-1979	Machine Shop
Winegarner, Lois	1968-1972	Home Economics, Social Science
Anderson, Gerald	1969-	Data Processing
*Bradshaw, Gayle	1969-1971	Physical Education
Brown, Elaine	1969-	English, Drama



Covacevich, Sue Jean	1969-1971	Art
Edwards, James	1969-1972	Electronics
Kleier, Jason	1969-1974	Technology, Drafting
Lawson, Robert	1969-	Social Science
McConnell, Gene	1969-1970	Social Science
Morris, Elmer	1969-1971	Director of Student Activities, Financial Aids Director
*Neal, Lester	1969-1971	Microbiology
Williamson, Laverne	1969-1973	Distributive Education
DuChateau, Dr. Andre	1970-1979	Social Science
Buechner, Philip	1971-	Mathematics
Fleming, Larry	1971-1976	Art
Hastings, Donald	1971-	Biological Sciences
Rutter, Lyle	1971-1973	Physical Education, Basketball
Sievers, Wayne	1972-1975	Physical Science
*Tassi, Gordon	1972-1975	Police Science, Financial Aids
Watters, Michael	1972-	Chemistry, Tennis
Winebrenner, Jack	1972-1974	Auto Mechanics
Ferguson, Gary	1973-1974	Psychology
**Hargrove, Linda	1973-	Physical Education, Women's Basketball and Volleyball
Mullen, Jerry	1973-1979	Health, Physical Education, Basketball
Whelchel, Richard	1973-1974	Distributive Education
Wilson, Michael	1973-1978	Electronics
Brennaman, Robert	1974-	Distributive Education
Carson, Richard	1974-1978	Journalism
Gottlob, Clifton	1974-1976	Automotive Technology
Holt, Jay	1974-1976	Technological Drafting
Pierce, Kent	1974-1978	Psychology
Braun, Jeffrey	1975-1978	Physical Sciences
Hatfield, Elvin	1975-	Police Science
**DuChateau, Judith	1976-1979	Art
Gilmore, Bill	1976-1979	Automotive Technology
Hobaugh, Carol	1976-	Social Science
Isaacson, Joe	1976-	Accounting
Martin, Betty	1976-	Librarian
Martin, James	1976-	Industrial Technology, Assist- ant Coach-Football & Baseball
Pratt, Sydney	1976-1978	Music
Steiner, Hope Speros	1974-	Counselor
Smith, Forest	1975-	Counselor
Mauzey, Patricia	1976-	Cosmetology
Ogden, Arthur	1977-	English, Assistant Football Coach, Director of Student Housing
Tyler, Thomas	1977-1978	Machine Shop
Schwintz, Larry	1977-	Agri-Business
Boyce, Jerry	1978-	Athletic Director, Football Coach
Hart, Kerry	1978-	Music
Puntney, Linda Smith	1978-	Journalism, Public Relations
Vinson, Wayne	1978-1979	Physical Sciences
Ewing, Douglas	1978-	Psychology
Hughes, William D.	1978-	Electronics
Youngblood, Gayla	1978-1979	Secretarial Science
Stobbe, Kenneth	1979-	Medical Technology
Dyck, Stanley	1979-	Social Science
Forrest, William	1979-	Physical Science
Hunter, Douglas	1979-	Art
Irvin, Arlene	1979-	Secretarial Science



Ferone, Michael	1979-	Basketball Coach, Director of Financial Aids
Gilmore, Russell	1979-	Physical Education, Assistant Basketball Coach
Mountz, Gary	1979-	Industrial Technology



ADJUNCT FACULTY

Douglas, J. Harvey	1967-1977	Vo-Tech Educational Director
Folck, Leo	1968-1972	Electronics
Tharp, Bonnie	1969-	Mental Health
Young, Clarence	1969-1970	Mental Health
Bradley, Betty	1970-1974	Mental Health
Grosso, Victoria	1970-	Mental Health
Knowlton, Ruth	1970-1973	Mental Health
Lehew, Mary	1970-	Mental Health
Watson, Charles	1970-	Mental Health
Mason, Horace	1974-	Mental Health
Williams, Mary M.	1974-	Senior Citizens Coordinator
Hoener, Jan Sue	1976-1978	English
Pound, Gladys	1976-1978	English - Wellington
Nichols, Pauline	1974-	Mental Health
Renek, Joan	1973-1975	Coordinator of Adult Education
Snyder, Harold	1975-1978	Coordinator of Adult Education



COLLEGE TRUSTEES

Quasi Trustees of Arkansas City Community College 1965-1967

Mrs. Zora Weir, Chairman	Dr. Edgar Hinshaw
Mr. Robert Curry, Vice-Chairman	Mrs. Marilyn Childers
Dr. Douglas McCall	Mrs. Dorothy Bryant

These Board Members served two years as Trustees of the College as well as members of the Unified School District 470 Board of Education.

Trustees of Cowley County Community College 1967 - 1980:

<u>Trustee</u>	<u>Year First Elected</u>	<u>Served as Chairman</u>	<u>Served as Vice-Chmn.</u>	<u>Total Years of Service</u>
David, Walter	1967*	1971-1972	1970-1971 1975-1976	9
Foster, Aubrey C.	1967	1968-1969	1976-1977	10
Gilliland, Edward H.	1967	1967-1968		4
Mercer, Jack	1967	1967-1968		2
Walker, Dan	1967	1969-1970	1968-1969	6
Walker, Harold	1967	1970-1971 1974-1975	1969-1970 1973-1974	12
Swoyer, S. Andrew	1969	1972-1973	1971-1972	8
Kerr, Dr. Charles	1971	1973-1974 1976-1977	1972-1973 1975-1976***	9
Ireland, W.H. "Pat"	1973	1975-1976	1974-1975 1977-1978	7
McFall, Joe	1976** 1977	1977-1978		4
McSpadden, Steve	1977	1978-1979 1979-1980		3
Eaton, Lyle	1977		1978-1979 1979-1980	3
Kimmell, Oscar	1979			1

*Resigned 3/23/76 due to health

**Appointed to replace W. David

***Replaced W. David as Vice-Chmn.



COWLEY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
& VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL

ANNUAL FALL ENROLLMENTS, 1922 THROUGH 1979
(as of September 15)

Year	Enrollment	Year	Enrollment	Year	Enrollment
1922	60	1942	129	1961	452
1923	70	1943	60	1962	480
1924	99	1944	60	1963	465
1925	106	1945	115	1964	571
1926	127	1946	287	1965	555
1927	146	1947	236	1966	568
1928	149	1948	210	1967	635
1929	143	1949	221	1968	707
1930	176	1950	199	1969	606
1931	242	1951	169	1970	603
1932	283	1952	192	1971	636
1933	223	1953	251	*1972	1,135
1934	268	1954	325	1973	1,165
1935	298	1955	351	1974	1,206
1936	273	1956	338	1975	1,437
1937	281	1957	332	1976	1,417
1938	305	1958	352	1977	1,420
1939	328	1959	368	1978	1,766
1940	231	1960	392	1979	1,641

*First year for including Continuing Education students in totals.



Complete Record of Graduates through 1979

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Cumulative Number</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Cumulative Number</u>
1923	0	0	1956	81	1,701
1924	22	22	1957	114	1,815
1925	18	40	1958	88	1,903
1926	26	66	1959	105	2,008
1927	26	92	1960	97	2,105
1928	30	122	1961	94	2,199
1929	36	158	1962	96	2,295
1930	30	188	1963	117	2,412
1931	38	226	1964	118	2,530
1932	60	286	1965	114	2,644
1933	70	356	1966	94	2,738
1934	59	415	1967	106	2,844
1935	65	480	1968	124	2,968
1936	63	543	1969	161	3,129
1937	65	608	1970	116	3,245
1938	74	682	1971	142	3,387
1939	79	761	1972	164	3,551
1940	78	839	1973	169	3,720
1941	78	917	1974	145	3,865
1942	65	982	1975	136	4,001
1943	18	1,000	1976	167	4,168
1944	12 (women)	1,012	1977	156	4,324
1945	9	1,021	1978	211	4,534
1946	30	1,051	1979	221	4,756
1947	58	1,109	1980	192*	
1948	75	1,184			
1949	82	1,266			
1950	66	1,332			
1951	58	1,390			
1952	37	1,427			
1953	44	1,471			
1954	59	1,530			
1955	90	1,620			

* Indicates prospective graduates 4/8/80



COLLEGE PEP SONG

You've hitched your spirit to the stars - A.C.J.C.
 Your're on, you're on, you're ever going on - A. C.
 You never falter though you lose the game - A.C.
 You've learned to play, and so you've earned the name of sport.

Chorus:

That's why
 It's college, it's college -
 It's A.C. Junior College fight!
 Rah! Rah! Rah!
 Fight for we are back of you -
 Yea, every man.
 Come, let's go, let's go,
 For we will win this game -- you bet
 Fight for A. C. Junior College -- FIGHT! FIGHT! FIGHT!

Words by Georgia Long (1930)
 Music by Jesse Meeker

COLLEGE SONG

Let us sing of A. C. college days.
 With joyous songs and rousing cheers
 The happy friendships made will always bring
 Sweet mem'ries in the after years
 We pledge to you A. C. our loyalty
 In work or play we'll stand the test,
 The orange and black of Junior College
 Will always wave among the best.

Colors gay will fly again today,
 For A. C. Tigers brave and strong. Rah! Rah!
 We cheer for you in victory or defeat,
 Our voices raise in happy song.
 It is for loyalty and fellowship,
 We love and praise and honor give.
 The spirit of our Junior College
 Will ever more in mem'ry live.

Words by Mrs. Lucille Plette Kelly
 Music By A. E. San Romani (1936)



Oh Here's To
A. C. Junior College

Bring your voice and all together sing a rippling tune.
Of the days that now are passing malking mem'ries mighty soon;
Make it zip your little heart strings down inside whereheart strings
grow,
For the friends, the sports, and hikings even studies don't you know.

Chorus:

Oh here's to A.C. Junior College, jolly friends and college ways.
And the joys we would be missing had we missed these college days;
Oh come on then and pass the greeting to the folks we would be meetin;
With a gen-u-ine, ev'ry time, A.C.J.C. good old greeting!

Who'll forget the jolly frolics underneath the moon.
Or the strongest ties of friendship that may terminate in June!
Save your sorrow for tomorrow while you wipe the tears away
And we'll blend our voice together in the good old fash'nd way.

Chorus:

Words by K. G. Irwin
Music by Mary K. Irwin
Dedicated to the Class of 1924

THE CALL OF KANSAS
A State Song

Kansas beloved mother, today in an alien land,
Yours is the name I have idly traced with a bit of wood in the sand,
The name that flung from a scornful lip will make the hot blood start,
The name that is graven strong and deep in the core of my loyal heart.

Chorus:

The voice of the Prairie's calling, calling, calling me,
The voice of the Prairie is calling, Kansas is calling me.

Dearer to me than the salt sea spray is the fragrance of summer rain,
Nearer my heart than the mighty hill are the wind swept Kansas plains,
Fairer the sight of a wild rose by the roadside's dusty way,
Than all the splendor of poppy fields ablaze in the month of May.

Chorus:

Music by Mary Kent Irwin
Based upon words by Esther Clark



(Since the founding of the Festival in 1928)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Queen Alalah</u>	<u>Name of Queen</u>	<u>Year of Graduation</u>	<u>Year in School (When Crowned)</u>
1928	I	Dorothy Moore Harbaugh	--	College Freshman
1929	II	Patricia Tighe Griffith	--	College Freshman
1930	III	Mary Geeslin Lightstone	--	College Sophomore
1931	IV	Carolyn Newman Warren	1934	High School Senior
1932	V	Eleanor Ambrose Fox	1933	College Sophomore
1933	VI	Enid Bishop Collinson	1933	College Junior
1934	VII	Mary Jane Mitchell Mills	--	College Sophomore
1935	VIII	Lillian Clough Shumway*	1936	College Sophomore
1936	IX	Sara Stanley Yost	--	College Freshman
1937	X	Bette Brenz	1939	College Freshman
1938	XI	Kathryn Curfman Ladwig	--	College Sophomore
1939	XII	Doris Jean Force Tucker	1940	College Sophomore
1940	XIII	Helen Jane Calkins Carey*	1941	College Sophomore
1941	XIV	Alice Bossi Brumback	1942	College Sophomore
1942	Miss Liberty Bell	Sue Edwards Kloxin	--	College Freshman
1943-45		(Festival suspended because of World War II)		
1946	XV	Betty Smith Hill	1947	College Sophomore
1947	XVI	Rebecca Rine Warren	1948	College Sophomore
1948	XVII	Jeri Acton West	1949	College Sophomore
1949	XVIII	Treva Harrison Pappan	1950	College Sophomore
1950	XIX	Jean Edwards McCall	1951	College Sophomore
1951	XX	Bonnie Lord Britton	1952	College Sophomore
1952	XXI	Helen Gochis	1953	College Sophomore
1953	XXII	Barbara Circle Donley	1954	College Sophomore
1954	XXIII	Joyce Clark Lewis	1955	College Sophomore
1955	XXIV	Gail White Stark	1956	College Sophomore
1956	XXV	Kay Winegarner Martin	1957	College Sophomore
1957	XXVI	Sydney Smith Mullett	--	College Sophomore
1958	XXVII	Margaret Mills Neff	1959	College Sophomore
1959	XXVIII	Sharon Reynolds	1960	College Sophomore
1960	XXIX	Glenda Webster Sentel	1961	College Sophomore
1961	XXX	Diane Bishop Stover**	1962	College Sophomore
1962	XXXI	Rebecca Belt Toms	1963	College Sophomore
1963	XXXII	Dyanna Townsend Lawson	1964	College Sophomore
1964	XXXIII	Joyce Gann Rhodes	1965	College Sophomore
1965	XXXIV	Nancy Neumann Mott	1966	College Sophomore
1966	XXXV	Diane Huffman Sparks	1967	College Sophomore
1967	XXXVI	Janet Hooten Buss	1968	College Sophomore
1968	XXXVII	Connie Marrs Asher	1969	College Sophomore
1969	XXXVIII	Dixie Weir Long***	1970	College Sophomore
1970	XXXIX	Rita Blenden Hodge	1971	College Sophomore
1971	XL	Peggy Henry Musson	1972	College Sophomore
1972	XLI	Wanda McAdoo Bean	1973	College Sophomore
1973	XLII	Kay Johnston Thomas	1974	College Sophomore

* Graduated with honors

** Valedictorian of Class

*** Honor Graduate

(continued)



<u>Year</u>	<u>Queen Alalah</u>	<u>Name of Queen</u>	<u>Year of Graduation</u>	<u>Year in School (When Crowned)</u>
1974	XLIII	Lea Avery LeGrand	1975	College Sophomore
1975	XLIV	Tracie Fencil Wareham***	1976	College Sophomore
1976	XLV	Renee Mulkey***	1977	College Sophomore
1977	XLVI	Patti Harris	1978	College Sophomore
1978	XLVII	Karen Smith Comeau***	1979	College Sophomore
1979	XLVIII	Jan Call	1980	College Sophomore

RENN MEMORIAL - 1932
Building a permanent fund
Cowley County, Kansas
Atkinson City, Kansas 67002

